# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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**By Edward J. Hale,**
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.


## REMOVAL.

## New Establishment

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, intend carrying on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS**

In all its various branches. Having taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs Smith & Johnson, Tailors, Gillespie street, a few doors South of the Town Hall, they hope, by their knowledge of business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. H. GREENE,
SIDNEY HILLS.

*Fayetteville, Feb.* 24, 1835. 25 5w

## MOUNT PLEASANT AND DANBURY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove to the South-West, offers for sale his valuable

**TRACT OF LAND,**

In Rockingham County, lying on Dan River, four miles from Madison, and 9 miles from Leaksville. The Tract contains upwards of 3,000 acres, 600 or 700 of which is cleared, and well adapted to the production of Wheat, Oats, Corn and Tobacco;—250 or 300 acres are in low grounds of the best quality, with 15 or 20 acres well set in red Clover. The balance of the Tract is in well timbered Woods. The improvements are well suited to the cultivation of such a farm, and are of the most substantial kind. They consist of a new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE WITH TEN ROOMS SITUATED ON A BEAUTIFUL HILL, IN SIGHT OF THE RIVER, WITH A FINE AND NEWLY PALED GARDEN AND YARD, CAREFULLY SELECTED PEACH AND APPLE ORCHARDS, AND THE BEST WATER IN THE STATE.—ALL THE OUT-HOUSES NECESSARY FOR A LARGE FAMILY: A LARGE AND NEW GRANARY AND STABLE; GOOD TOBACCO BARNS AND COMFORTABLE NEGRO HOUSES. ALSO A **DISTILLERY**, AND A **SAW** AND **GRIST MILL**, WITH TWO PAIR OF STONES, ON A SEAT VERY FAVORABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF AN EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT AT LITTLE EXPENSE.

The main road from Danville, by Rockingham Court House to Ward's Gap, joining the Southern road to the Virginia Springs at this place, makes it an eligible stand for a Tavern and Country Store A Post Office is also established at this place.

Such persons as are disposed to vest capital in a truly Valuable Estate, can do so on very advantageous terms, as the Subscriber is anxious to sell. The Land is well watered, and can be conveniently divided to suit purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, and the balance in one, two, and three years. For further information, apply to the Subscriber, at Mount Pleasant, Rockingham County, North Carolina.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.
*February* 1, 1835. 26 4w.

## TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 2d inst. two negro men, who call themselves EDMUND and WILLIAM, and say they belong to Samuel Potter, of Brunswick county, N. C. Edmund is a short thick set fellow, of a yellow complexion, about 22 years of age; William is about 30 years old, black complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.
Fayetteville, March 3, 1835. 26 f

## For Sale.

15 HHDS prime Muscovado Sugar,
50 hhds. Molasses.

J. HUSKE & SON.
*March* 3, 1835. 26 2w

## Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
*February* 20, 1835. 25tf.

## NOTICE.

AT FEBRUARY Term of Sampson County Court, the Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cox, deceased—Hereby gives notice, to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MOSES COX, *Executor.*
February 19th, 1835. 25 3w.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by the Subscribers,
**100** barrels Irish POTATOES,
**8** ditto Cream ALE.

WILLKINGS & CO.
*February* 23, 1835. 25tf.

**40** SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.
February 23, 1835. 25tf.

## *FOR RENT,*

THE choice of two very convenient dwelling HOUSES, with all necessary out buildings, and a garden spot attached to each.

Apply to E. B. DRAKE.
*February* 16, 1835. 24-tf.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years in the wholesale DRY GOODS business, have lately entered into Copartnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the Firm of

**HALLOCK & BATES,**

At No. **236**, Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip.

They have availed themselves of ample room by completely arranging, together with the first floor and cellar, the spacious lofts of the building, in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE
**DRY GOODS,**

Comprising an assortment which, perhaps, will not be surpassed by any in the City; they therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Goods, and venture with confidence to assure them, that the prices at which they sell, taken in connection with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
GILBERT BATES.
*New York, February* 2, 1835. 25 9.

## SMITH & JOHNSON,

**TAILORS,**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the Western Tenement of Mr. J. McArn's fire proof building, Hay street, where they solicit a continuance of public patronage.

☞CUTTING of every description will be particularly attended to; and all work done by them will be warranted to be in the most fashionable style and durable workmanship.

*February* 24, 1835 25tf.

## For Hire,

A GOOD *SEAMSTRESS*, and a *GIRL* accustomed to house-work.—Apply at this Office
*February* 24 25 tf.

## LIME.

**100** CASKS LIME just received, for sale by
J. G & J. H COOK.
February 17, 1835. 24 4w.

## AMERICAN HOUSE,

NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE,)
**PHILADELPHIA.**

THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.

The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour; all the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy*.

The location is *central*, and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business and pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story; the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage.

Especial attention has been given to the *Bar* and *Cellars:* These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial *Tokay*.

The *Larder* will at all times be kept stocked with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford; and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious

The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favours of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.

DANIEL SAINT.
*Philadelphia, Feb.* 6. 24-9w.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

**REAL ESTATE,**

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others If not sold before the first day of March Court, I will offer all for Rent, at the Court House in Fayetteville, with two sets Smith's Tools, Ploughs, Harrow, Carpenter's Tools, and a variety of other articles.

JOHN MURCHISON.
February 16, 1835. 24 6m

## Randolphs & Underhill,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have REMOVED from their old stand, No. 143, Pearl street, to No. 51, Cedar, near William street, where they keep constantly on hand a good asssortment of

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN**
## DRY GOODS,

For sale on liberal terms—and solicit from Southern Merchants visiting the City, an examination of their stock.

*New York Feb.*, 1835. 24-6t.

## *Cape Fear Bank Stock.*

ON WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, at the Cape Fear Bank, in this town, will be sold to the highest bidder, 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms at sale.

GALES'S
## ALMANACK,
**For 1835,**

for sale by E. J. HALE.

## New Crop Molasses.

**35** Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.
*Feb.* 9, 1835. 23-tf.

## Lost or Mislaid,

SOME time since, a POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Papers, among which was a Note for One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, made payable to the Subscriber, and signed by Norman McKinnon; witnessed by James H. Monk. I caution all persons against trading for said Note.

A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents.

ANDERSON CLEMENTS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 10—23 tf

## *Hardware, Glass and China.*

## T. J. BARROW & CO.

**No. 88, Water Street,**
***NEW YORK.***

ARE NOW RECEIVING an uncommonly great variety of

## GOODS,

In the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES. As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6, 1835. 24-8t.

## Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
*October* 7, 1833.

Judge WHITE has been addressed by the Tennessee Delegation in Congress, on the subject of permitting his name to be placed among those, from which a selection is to be made for the next President. The following is his answer:

*Washington, Dec.* 30, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: Your note dated on yesterday was handed me a few minutes since.

I am aware that for some time past my name has been occasionally mentioned in our own State, and elsewhere, for the office you mention. I had never supposed it would be so far acceptable to the public as to render an application to me necessary to ascertain my wishes or determination.

Not having taken any pains to ascertain public opinion upon that subject, I am perhaps less acquainted with the sentiments of even our own State than of my colleagues. As to my own wishes and determination, I can have no difficulty in giving you an answer.

I am not conscious that at any moment of my life, I have ever wished to be President of the United States; I have never knowingly uttered a sentence, or done an act, for the purpose of inducing any person to think of me for that distinguished station. When the duties and responsibilities of the office are considered, in my opinion, it is an object more to be avoided than desired. I shall certainly never seek it while I have so little confidence in my own capacity to discharge the duties of it as I now have. Those for whose benefit it was created have a right to fill it with any citizen they may prefer, provided he is eligible by the Constitution; and the person who would refuse to accept such an office, if offered by the people of the United States ought to have a much stronger hold upon public opinion than I can ever hope to possess.

My most anxious wish is, that in any use you may think proper to make of my name, you may lose sight of every consideration except the public interest. I have not had any agency in causing it to be used, and do not feel that I would be justified in directing the use of it to be discontinued. I can, however, with truth say, that if those political friends who have used it thus far, shall have reason to believe, a further use of it will be an injury instead of a benefit, to the country, and may choose to withdraw it, they will have my hearty concurrence.

I am most respectfully, your obedient servant,
HUGH L. WHITE.

*Bank Robbery.*—The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at New Brunswick, (N. J.) was robbed last Saturday or Sunday night, of notes amounting to $6000, of which $1400 were in $100 notes, and $400 in $50 notes, of that bank; and about $3000 in notes of the Trenton and Princeton banks. One thousand dollars are offered for the recovery of the money and conviction of the robber or robbers.—*U. S. Gaz. 18th inst.*

*Original Anecdote.*—Col. Crockett once happened to be present at an exhibition of animals in Washington City, where a monkey seemed to attract his particular attention, and he rather abstractedly observed—"If that fellow had on a pair of spectacles he would be just like Major Wright of Ohio." The Major was also present—overheard the observation—and gently tapped him on the shoulder, when the Colonel very formally remarked—"I'll be shot, Major, if I know whose pardon to ask—*your's, or the monkey's.*"

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FEB. 13.

*Fatal Occurrence.*—On Saturday night last, an affray occurred between two young men, named Ralph B. Mattingly, of Kentucky, and Alexander S. Greene, of Georgia, which has since resulted in the death of the former.

LITTLE ROCK, (ARKS.) Jan. 27.

*Fatal Rencounter.*—By gentlemen from the West, we learn, that a sudden rencounter took place, at Fort Smith, on the night of the 17th inst. between Mr. Wm. S. Cowan, and Mr. Washington Coffee, in which the former was killed, and the latter supposed to be mortally wounded.

This is one of the evil consequences of the pernicious and too prevalent practice of unnecessarily carrying deadly weapons. Here were two bosom friends—their intimacy of long standing, and even continued almost up to the fatal moment when their hands were raised against each other's lives. Some (perhaps trifling) dispute arose between them, in a large company, which produced angry words—insulting and threatening language followed—pistols were drawn—and, before the by-standers had time to interfere, the parties fired—when one was almost instantly hurried into eternity, and his wretched *friend* so severely wounded as probably to be destined, after dragging out a few days of intense agony and remorse, to follow him to a premature grave.—*Gaz.*

*An "Old Bird"*—One of the omnibusses which play from this city to the neighboring towns, had, a few evenings since, reached about half way of its destination, full of passengers, when one of them suddenly rang the bell and cried out to the driver to stop; as his pocket had been picked of a large amount since he entered the omnibus—at the same time requesting the driver not to let any of the other passengers get out, until he (the passenger aforesaid) could bring a light, in order to have a regular search. This caused a general feeling of pockets among the passengers, when another cried out that his pocket book had also been stolen. The driver did as directed, and the passenger who first spoke made his exit after a light; but whether he found one or not is quite uncertain, as he has not yet made his appearance with it. The passenger who really lost his pocket book, (which by the way, contained but a small amount of money,) thinks he shall hereafter understand what is meant when a man calls out "thief!" and that he will "prefer darkness rather than light," if such an evil joke is ever played upon him again.

*Boston Bul.*

*Theatre turned into a Church.*—For several years past the proprietors of the Tremont Theatre at Boston have been lessees of the Federal Street Theatre, at an annual rent of $3,500. These lessees have recently under-let the building to several gentlemen at $1500, on condition that they shall not use it as a Theatre, but as a Church.

*Journal of Commerce.*

The Zoological Institute have procured a Napier press to be built, of *Mammoth* size, for no other purpose than the printing of their Show-bills. The press cost $4000, and is capable of working a sheet of paper 40 inches by 60, or nearly twice as large as the Journal of Commerce, which is 26 by 37.

*New York American.*

*Sentence.*—E. Weed and J. Adams (Constables) being convicted of participating in robbing the store of Mr. John Yates, Pratt st. were this day sentenced by Baltimore City Court, to the Penitentiary—Weed for 7 and Adams for 6 years.

M. Serurier, the Minister of France, with his family, left this city on Thursday, to embark for home. We deeply regret the occasion which has caused the sudden departure from the city of a family so universally esteemed and respected. M. Pageot, the Secretary of Legation, remains as Charge des Affaires.—*Nat. Int.*

A boy at Providence, a short time since crept under a planing machine to get some shavings, and raising his head incautiously, it was shaved clean off just above the ears.

A gentleman once in company happening to pronounce the word *curiosity* "*curosity*," was immediately taken up by a pedant then present, exclaiming, "Good God, sir, why you murder your own language!" "By no means," replied the other, "I only knocked one *I* out."

## *CONGRESS.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 27.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made the following report; which was read:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as concerns our political relations with France, and the correspondence between the Ministers of the two Governments, submits the following report:

"At an early period of the session the Committee took into consideration the question of authorizing reprisals, and continued from time to time to discuss various motions and resolutions, submitted by its different members. They could, however, concur in no proposition; and, in that condition, a majority deemed it expedient to postpone their decision till further intelligence should be received from France. The Committee had, within the week past, twice instructed its chairman to report resolutions, but the arrival of additional intelligence caused a suspension of these reports until an official communication should be received from the Executive. That communication places the relations between the two countries in a novel and interesting position. While there is satisfactory evidence that the French Government earnestly desires that the appropriation for indemnity should be made in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty; and while there is reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure, and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the United States; it is, on the other hand, to be feared that the conduct of that Government has placed us in a position at least embarrassing, even should it not produce an entire suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. In this new position of our relations, it is deemed expedient to dispense with further discussion on the subject of non-intercourse with, and reprisals on the commerce of, France, to which the attention of the Committee had been directed, and to leave the question of our political relations with that Government to the next Congress, whose action will no doubt be governed by the course which France may deem it expedient to pursue. We are not yet informed what may have been the decision of the King of the French as to the dismissal of our minister, nor can we conjecture what may be the fate of the appropriation in the Chamber of Deputies.

"While the Committee is unwilling to anticipate any but an amicable and favorable result in both cases, it must be recollected that the King and Chamber may decide adversely to the interests and harmony of the two Nations. Such a decision on the part of France, however it may be regretted by the People of both countries, who have great and growing interests, commercial and political, to cherish, may lead to a result upon which the Committee while in doubt, and while a hope remains, will not enlarge.

"The Committee is, therefore, of opinion, that, at such a crisis, when events may occur which cannot be anticipated, and which may lead to important consequences in our external relations, it would not discharge its duty to the country, if it did not express a firm resolution to insist on the full execution of the Treaty of 1831, and if it did not recommend to the House a contingent preparation for any emergency which may grow out of our relations with France previous to the next meeting of Congress. It is a gratifying circumstance that our means are adequate to meet any exigency without recourse to loans or taxes. The bill now before the House authorizing the sale of our stock in the Bank of the United States would, if adopted, afford all the revenue necessary. The Committee is of opinion that the whole, or a part, of the fund to be derived from that source, should be appropriated for the purpose of arming our fortifications, and for making other military and naval preparations for the defence of the country, in case such expenditures should become necessary before the next meeting of Congress.

"The Committee therefore submits the following resolutions for the consideration of the House:

"*Resolved*, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France, on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals, on the commerce of France.

"*Resolved*, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

Mr. EDWARD EVERETT asked permission of the House to submit the views of the minority of the committee in a report. As it was somewhat long, he would not call for its reading at this time. The minority did not, he said, essentially differ in their views of the subject from the majority; but on one or two points they did not fully concur with the majority, and they had thought it proper to take a more full and historical view of the subject than had been taken by the majority.

[The report of the Minority is of such length—say seven or eight columns—that we are obliged to defer the insertion of it to our next. The following are the closing paragraphs of it, and embrace the conclusions of the Committee:

"Since the foregoing views on this important question were prepared, a message has been sent by the President, to the House of Representatives, and referred to this Committee, containing official intelligence of the recall of the French Minister; of the tender of passports made to Mr. Livingston, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; and of the presentation of a bill, for the execution of the treaty, to the Chamber of Deputies. The President also informs the House, that he has directed Mr. Livingston to leave France with the legation, in case the bill for executing the treaty, should be rejected by the Chamber. Notwithstanding these occurrences, Mr. Livingston, from the full means of information possessed by him at Paris, expresses the opinion that the bill will become a law. On the supposition, that such may be the fact, the incidents connected with the interruption of the usual diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, do not seem to require the legislative action of Congress, especially as the Executive has taken the steps which were deemed proper on the occasion.

"It is not to be expected that, in the few days which remains of the session, official intelligence will reach us, that the question is finally disposed of. The undersigned are willing, with the American Minister at Paris, to anticipate, that the bill for executing the treaty will become a law. The contrary, however, is possible, and in this event, the action of Congress will be required. It is however, at all times difficult to provide for events future and contingent, with great precision, by acts of provisional legislation. If no other objection existed to such legislation, a strong one would grow out of the want of time properly to mature the measures which might be suggested.

"Should no intelligence reach us before the close of the session, requiring the immediate action of the Legislature, the subject will be in the disposal of the succeeding Congress. If any thing should occur to make it necessary that they should act upon it before the usual time of their assembling, the President has the power to call an extra session. Those measures of security which prudence at all times dictates, and which belong to the general care of the public safety, have already, at the present session, received the attention of the appropriate Committees and of Congress, and the undersigned are prepared cheerfully to co-operate in any further measures of the same character which the wisdom of Congress may sanction.

"Nothing seems left, therefore, in the approaching dissolution of the present Congress but to consign the whole subject to the consideration of the people at large—(with whom it is still in some degree a matter of novel impression)—to the wisdom of the next Congress, who will have all the information necessary for further action, if, contrary to the expectations of our Minister at Paris, further action should be required—and to the disposal of an over-ruling Providence. In respectfully submitting these views of the question, the undersigned will only add, as a closing sentiment, that they fully concur in what they believe to be the unanimous opinion of the present Congress, that the Treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on, at all hazards, and such, they doubt not, is the sense of the whole country.

EDWARD EVERETT,
ROBT. P. LETCHER,
R. COULTER."]

Mr. Archer moved to refer the reports to the Committee of the Whole; to which Mr. Polk objected, on the ground that the resolution in relation to the sale of the Bank Stock ought to be acted on at once. The object of Mr. Archer was to have the subject fully discussed, which would be done if it was referred to the committee of the whole; but in the House, it would at any time be in the power of the majority to stop debate, by demanding the previous question.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS said, it appeared to him that the course recommended by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Archer) was the only constitutional course. As the avowed object of the resolution was to make an appropriation of money, it ought to be considered in Committee of the Whole. The resolution proposed to spend the money of the nation, but its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was objected to because, if it went there, the House could not be bound to pass it, by the Previous Question. It was, in effect, a proposition to tax the people,—to take seven millions of their money and appropriate it to certain purposes. The bill must be referred to the Committee of the Whole, if the resolution was passed. He now discovered that war with France was to be connected with the war with the Bank. The two wars were to be united, each supporting the other. To prove that the subject should be committed to the Committee of the Whole he read the following passage from the Rules of the House:

"82. All proceedings, touching appropriations of money, shall be first discussed in a committee of the whole House."

Is this proceeding, asked Mr. A., one touching the appropriation of money, or not? It was certainly a proceeding by which seven millions of the public money was to be taken and expended in a wind-mill war against France, in favor of which, he thanked God, there had yet been no expression of opinion on the part of this House. There were two things which were forced upon his attention in connection with this subject. In the first place it was evident that the question was to be managed on party grounds. The supporters of the Administration were alone to be heard on the subject, and what they proposed was to be carried. The minority was to have no right to say any thing but "yea" or "nay" to the propositions of the leaders of the majority.

In the next place, it was now, for the first time disclosed, that these two wars were to be blended together—the war with France and the war with the Bank—one was to carry on the other, if either was too heavy to sustain itself. The proposition of the Committee was the reverse of the principle assumed by the Senate, (he hoped it was not out of order to refer to the Senate,) which was the only principle on which we could go to war with France with honor and advantage: and this proposition, he reminded the House, was the result of an act of a minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which the House did not reprobate, as it ought, in his opinion, to have done—the act of displacing the regular Chairman of the Committee, and substituting another, who was chosen, to say the least of it, by his own vote. [The SPEAKER called the gentleman to order.] I say this, continued Mr. ADAMS, merely in illustration of the principle which has been assumed, and which he thought, was extremely pernicious. It appeared to him that, according to imperative rules of the House, these resolutions could not be acted on by the House, without a previous reference of them to the Committee of Whole on the state of the Union.

In the Committee of the Whole, the freedom of speech was practically secured But what would be the course in the House? When the friends of the Administration and the *acting* Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations thought the discussion had gone far enough, they would resort to the Previous Question. Next we were to be told that we must pass the bill to sell the stock immediately, or not at all. The bugle horn of the party will be sounded, and its friends will be told that they must pass the bill in order to support the Administration. When all the legenen of the Administration have answered to their names, as they ought, according to the politics and morals of the party, the question will be put and the bill passed. The war cry against the Bank will be raised, and it will be proclaimed that what the people have in the Bank amounts to nothing at all, and that they want to get rid of it. He concluded by repeating that the rules of the House rendered it necessary to commit the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMBRELENG replied, denying that he had voted for himself.

Mr. COULTER said, the debate appeared likely to wander into a channel unpropitious to a calm decision of the question. He hoped the House would appreciate the delicacy of the situation in which it was now placed as the popular branch of the Legislature, and consider that the measures which they adopted might prejudice the interests and welfare of fourteen millions of souls. The House was unfortunately so situated that every step they took must have an important bearing on the relations of the two countries.

He, therefore, hoped that the subject would be approached in regular order, according to the rules of the House, and in the most calm and dispassionate manner. If (said Mr. Coulter) we do not allow our passions to interfere with our measures, there will be no danger of an unfortunate result, and he therefore hoped the House would take the usual course. The time allowed before the expiration of the session was too short to act on the subject with due deliberation, and he thought it would be better to leave every thing in relation to the subject to the people, or to the next Congress, which might be summoned, if necessary. At all events, this question, above all others, ought to be discussed in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; more than any other subject ever presented to the House, it demanded the exercise of the functions of that Committee.

Mr. BEARDSLEY said, the proposition was to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to be taken up tomorrow at 11 o'clock. He was in favor of the time fixed for the consideration of the subject, but he hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania would not insist upon designating the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union as the place for considering it. He had no objection to as full and as ample a debate as the time would admit. But if we meant to have a vote on the subject, it ought to be kept in such a shape that the House could control it. Many gentlemen were ready and prepared to speak on the subject, and would occupy all the time till the morning of adjournment,

He would not go so far as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS) formerly did, and say when the Executive recommends, I will not deliberate, but act; but after some days of deliberation he hoped the House would be ready to act. To refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union would put it beyond the power of the House ultimately to decide the question. He moved to strike out so much of the motion as proposed to commit the subject to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. REED said he would hazard the assertion, that no subject of so grave importance as that now presented to the House, had ever taken any other course than a reference to a Committee of the Whole House. Why should this? Because some gentlemen were in a great hurry for the passage of bills of far less moment. They feared that, if the subject once got into Committee of the Whole, it would be too much discussed. But was there no danger, on the other side, that if it did not go to Committee it would not be enough discussed? He hoped a subject of such vast importance would be maturely considered and thoroughly investigated. No gentleman, he trusted, had a wish to prevent action of the House, even if it were in his power; but it would not be. The Committee could at any time be discharged, and the House take the subject into its own hands.

Mr. SPEIGHT reminded Mr. REED of the cases of the Force Bill and the bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States, neither of which was allowed to go to a Committee of the Whole. Mr. S. felt very indifferent, however, whether the subject was committed or no; he had no idea that any thing would be done at this session which would affect the national character either one way or the other.

Mr. REED said that those were bills of far less consequence than the subjects now pending.

After some further debate, the motion of Mr. Beardsley was negatived, yeas 110, nays 111. [So the Administration party was defeated.]

Mr. LYTLE immediately moved to reconsider this vote, which was decided in the negative, 111 to 113.

The question being then put on Mr. Conner's resolution, to commit the message, papers, and resolution to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and considering it at 11 o'clock to-morrow, it was carried. Yeas 116, Nays 107.

## THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The following Message, with the accompanying Documents, was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:

*To the House of Representatives of the United States:*

I transmit to Congress a Report from the Secretary of State, with copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston, since the message to the House of Representatives of the 6th instant, of the instructions given to that Minister, and of all the late correspondence with the French Government in Paris, or in Washington, except a note of M. Serrurier, which, for the reasons stated in the Report, is not now communicated.

It will be seen that I have deemed it my duty to instruct Mr. Livingston to quit France, with his legation, and return to the United States, if an appropriation for the fulfilment of the Convention shall be refused by the Chambers.

The subject being now, in all its present aspects, before Congress, whose right it is to decide what measures are to be pursued on that event, I deem it unnecessary to make further recommendation, being confident, that, on their part, every thing will be done to maintain the rights and honor of the country, which the occasion requires.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 25th February, 1835.

*To the President of the United States:*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*Washington, 25th February*, 1835.

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston since the Message to the House of Representatives of the 6th instant, of the instructions given to that Minister, and of all the late correspondence with the French Government in Paris or in Washington, except the last note of M Serrurier, which it has been considered necessary to submit to the Government of France before it is made public or answered, that it may be ascertained whether some exceptionable expressions are to be taken as the result of a settled purpose in that Government, or as the mere ebullition of the Minister's indiscretion.

JOHN FORSYTH.

*Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.*
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
*Paris, 11th January*, 1835.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH: SIR: Believing that it would be important for me to receive the despatches you might think it necessary to send with the President's Message, I ventured on incurring the expense of a courier to bring it to me as soon as it should arrive at Havre. Mr. Bearley accordingly, on the arrival of the Sully, despatched a messenger with my letters received by that vessel, and a New York newspaper containing the Message, but without any communication from the Department, so that your No. 43 is still the last which I have to acknowledge. The courier arrived at two o'clock on the morning of the 8th. Other copies were the same morning received by the Estafette, and the contents being soon known caused great sensation, which as yet is, I think, unfavorable. The few members of the opposition who would have voted for the execution of the treaty, now declaring that they cannot do it under the threat of reprisals, and the great body of that party making use of the effect it has on national pride, to gain proselytes from the Ministerial side of the Chamber, in which, I have no doubt, they have succeeded in a great degree for the time succeeded.

The Ministers are aware of this, and will not, I think, immediately urge the consideration of the law, as I have no doubt they were prepared to do when the Message arrived. Should Congress propose commercial restrictions, or determine to wait to the end of the session before they act, this will be considered as a vote against reprisals, and then the law will be proposed, and I think carried But I ought not to conceal from you that the excitement is at present very great; that their pride is deeply wounded by what they call an attempt to coerce them by threats, to the payment of a sum which they persist (in opposition to the plainest proof) in declaring not to be due. This feeling is fostered by the language of our opposition papers, particularly by the Intelligencer and New York Courier, extracts from which have been sent on by Americans, declaring them to be the sentiments of a majority of the people. These, as you will see, are translated and re-published here, with such comments as they might have been expected, and undoubtedly were intended, to produce; and if hostilities should take place between the two countries, those persons may flatter themselves with having the credit of a great share in producing them. The only letter I have received from home is one from my family.—This, to my great satisfaction, informs me that the President will be supported by all parties, and I am told that this is the language of some of the opposition papers, but they are not sent to the legation, I cannot tell in what degree this support can be depended upon. Whether the energetic language of the Message will be made the pretext with some, or be the cause with others, among the Deputies for rejecting the law, cannot of course be yet conjectured with any great degree of probability; but I think it will have a good effect. It has certainly raised us in the estimation of other Powers, if I may judge from the demeanor of their representatives here; and my own opinion is, that as soon as the first excitement subsides, it will operate favorably on the Councils of France. Already some of the Journals begin to change their tone, and I am much mistaken if the opposition here, finding that we are in earnest, will incur the responsibility of a rupture between the two nations, which they see must take place if the treaty be rejected. The funds experienced a considerable fall as soon as the Message was known, and insurance rose; in short, it has made them feel the commercial as well as political importance of our country.

The Count de Rigny had requested me to communicate the Message to him as soon as it should be received. This I promised to do; and accordingly, on the morning of the 8th, to avoid any mistake as to the mode of making the communication, I carried the paper to him myself, telling him that I had received a *gazette* containing a paper, said to be the Message of the President, which I delivered to him in compliance with my promise, but I requested him to observe, that it was not an authentic paper, nor was it delivered in pursuance of instructions, nor in my official character. I thought it, for obvious reasons, necessary to be very explicit on this point, and he probably understood me, as he had not yet read the message Little more passed at the interview, and I thought of it, but not immediately, to seek another: I shall probably however, see him to-night, and shall then appoint some time for a further conference, of which I will by this same packet, give you the result.

Mr. Middleton had just arrived from Madrid, with the inscriptions for the Spanish indemnity, and a draft for the first payment of interest. His instructions are, he says, to leave them with me, but, as I have heard nothing from the Department, I shall advise the disposing them with Rothschild, to wait the directions of the President.

The importance of obtaining the earliest intelligence at this crisis of our affairs with France, has induced me to direct that my letters should be sent by the Estafette from Havre, and that, if any important advices should be received, at such an hour in the day as would give a courier an advance of some hours over the Estafette, that a special messenger should be dispatched with it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

*Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.*
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, Jan. 14, 1835.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH:

SIR: The intended conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of which I spoke to you in my last, No 70, took place yesterday morning. I began it by expressing my regret that a communication from the President to Congress had been so much misrepresented in that part which related to France, as to be construed into a measure of hostilities. It was, I said, part of a consultation between different members of our Government, as to the proper course to be pursued, if the legislative body of France should persevere in refusing to provide the means of complying with a treaty formally made. That the President, as was his duty, stated the facts truly, and in moderate language, without any irritating comment. That in further pursuance of his official duty he declared the different modes of redress which the law of nations permitted, in order to avoid hostilities; expressing, as he ought to do, his reasons for preferring one of them. That in all this there was nothing addressed to the French nation; and I likened it to a proceeding well known in the French law, (a family council in which the concerns and interests are discussed,) but of which in our case the debates were necessarily made public. That a further elucidation of the nature of this document might be drawn from the circumstance, that no instructions had been given to communicate it to the French Government, and that, if a gazette containing it had been delivered, it was at the request of His Excellency, and expressly declared a private communication, not an official one. I further stated that I made this communication without instructions, merely to counteract misapprehensions, and from an earnest desire to rectify errors which might have serious consequences. I added that it was very unfortunate that an earlier call of the Chambers had not been made in consequence of Mr Serrurier's promise, the non-compliance with which was of a nature to cause serious disquietude with the Government of the U S. I found immediately that this was the part of the message that had most seriously affected the King; for Count de Rigny immediately took up the argument, endeavoring to show that the Government had acted in good faith, relying principally on the danger of a second rejection, had the Chambers been called, at an early day, expressly for this object. I replied, repeating that the declaration made by M. Serrurier was a positive and formal one, and that it had produced a forbearance on the part of the President to lay the state of the case before Congress. In this conference, which was a long one, we both regretted that any misunderstanding should interrupt the good intelligence of two nations having so many reasons to preserve it, and so few of conflicting interests. He told me (what I knew before,) that the exposition was prepared, and that the law would have been presented the day after that on which the message was received. He showed me the document, read part of it to me, and expressed regret that the language of the message prevented it being sent in. I said that I hoped the excitement would soon subside, and give place to better feelings, in which I thought he joined with much sincerity. It is, perhaps necessary to add, that an allusion was made by me to the change of ministry in November, and the reinstatement of present ministers, which I told him I had considered as a most favorable occurrence, and that I had so expressed myself in my communications to you; but that this circumstance was unknown at Washington when the message was delivered, and I added that the hopes of success held out in the communication to which I refered; and the assurances it contained that the ministers would zealously urge the adoption of the law, might probably have imparted the same hopes to the President, and have induced some change in the measure he had recommended. But that the formation of the Dupin ministry, if known, must have had a very bad effect on the President's mind, as many of that ministry were known to be hostile to the treaty.

When I took leave, the minister requested me to reflect on the propriety of presenting a note of our conversation, which he said should be formal or otherwise, as I should desire I told him I would do so, and inform him on the next morning by 11 o'clock.

We parted, as I thought, on friendly terms, and in the evening, meeting him at the Austrian Ambassador's, I told him that on reflection I had determined to wait the arrival of the packet of the 16th before I gave the note, to which he made no objection. After all this, you may judge of my surprise, when last night, about ten o'clock, I received the letter, a copy of which is enclosed, and which necessarily closes my mission. In my reply, I shall take care to throw the responsibility of breaking up the diplomatic intercourse between the countries where it ought to rest, and will not fail to expose the misstatements which you will observe are contained in the Minister's note; both as respects my Government and myself—but the late hour at which I received the Cte. de Rigny's note, and the almost immediate departure of the packet, may prevent my sending you a copy of my communication to him, which I shall use the utmost diligence in preparing.

The law, it is said, will be presented to-day, and I have very little doubt that it will pass. The ministerial phalanx, reinforced by those of the opposition (and they are not a few) who will not take the responsibility of involving the country in the difficulties which they now see must ensue, will be sufficient to carry the vote. The recal of Serrurier, and the notice to me, are measures which are resorted to to save the pride of the Government and the nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient aervant.

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

*From Count de Rigny to Mr. Livingston.*
[TRANSLATION]
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
*Paris, January 13th*, 1835.

SIR: You have well comprehended the nature of the impressions, produced upon the King's Government, by the message which his excellency President Jackson addressed, on the 1st of December, to the Congress of the United States.—Nothing certainly could have prepared us for it. Even though the complaints expressed in it had been as just, as they are in reality, unjust, we should still have had a right to be astonished, on receiving the first communication of them in such a form.

In the explanations which I am now about to make, I cannot enter upon the consideration of any facts, other than those occurring subsequently to the vote, by which the last Chamber of Deputies refused the appropriation, necessary for the payment stipulated in the Treaty of July 4th.—However this vote may have been regarded by the Government of the United States, it is evident, that by accepting *(accueillant)* the promise of the King's Government, to bring on a second deliberation, before the new Legislature, it had in fact postponed all discussion, and all recrimination on the subject of this first refusal, until another decision should have either repealed or confirmed it. This postponement therefore sets aside, for the time, all difficulties, arising either justly or unjustly from the rejection of the treaty, of from the delay by which it had been preceded; and although the message begins by enumerating them, I think proper, in order to confine myself to the matter in question, only to reply to the imputations made on account of subsequent occurrences.

The reproaches which President Jackson considers himself authorized to address to France, may be summed up in a few words. The King's Government promised to present the Treaty of July 4th again to the Chambers, as soon as they could be assembled. They were assembled on the 31st of July, and the Treaty has not yet been presented to them. Such is exactly the whole substance of the President's argumentation, and nothing can be easier than to refute it.

I may first observe, that the assembling of the Chambers on the 31st July, in obedience to a legal prescription, that they should be called together within a stated period after a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, was nothing more than a piece of formality; and if President Jackson had attended to the internal mechanism of our administrative system, he would have been convinced that the session of 1835 could not have really commenced at that season of 1834 Every one knew beforehand that, after a fortnight spent in the forms of installation, it would be adjourned.

The President of the United States considers that the bill relative to the American claims should have been presented to the Chamber within that fortnight. I cannot understand the propriety of this reproach. The bill was explicitly announced in the speech from the throne, on the very day in which the Chambers met. This was all that was required to make known the opinion and design of the Government, and to prevent that species of moral proscription to which absolute silence would have given authority. With regard to the mere act of presentation, so long before the discussion could possibly take place, this proceeding would have been so unusual and extraordinary, that it might have increased the unfavorable prepossessions of the public, already too numerous, without producing any real advantage in return. Above all, the result which the President had in view, of being able to announce the new vote of the Chamber of Deputies in his message would not have been attained.

President Jackson expresses his regret that your solicitations *(instances)* had not determined the King's Government to call the Chambers together at an earlier day. How soon soever they may have been called, the simplest calculation will serve to shew that the discussions in our Chambers could not have been known in the United States at the opening of Congress, and the President's regret is therefore unfounded. Moreover the same obstacles and the same administrative reasons which rendered a real session impossible during the months of July or August, were almost equally opposed to its taking place before the last weeks of the year. The head of a Government like that of the United States, should be able to comprehend more clearly than any one else, those moral impossibilities which arise from the fixed character of the principles of a constitutional *regime*, and to see that in such a system the Administration is subject to constant and regular forms, from which no special interest, however important, can authorize a deviation.

It is, then, evident, that, far from meriting the reproach of failing to comply with its engagements, far from having deferred, either voluntarily or from negligence, the accomplishment of its promises, the King's Government, ever occupied in the design of fulfilling them, was only arrested for a moment by insurmountable obstacles. This appears from the explanations now given; and, I must add, that the greater part of them have already been presented by M. Serrurier to the Government of the United States, which by its silence seemed to acknowledge their full value.

It is worthy of remark, that on the 1st of December, the day on which President Jackson signed the Message to Congress, and remarked with severity that nearly a month was to elapse before the assembling of the Chambers, they were in reality assembled, in virtue of a royal ordinance, calling them together at a period earlier than that first proposed. Their assemblage was not indeed immediately followed by the presentment of the bill relative to the American claims; but you, sir, know better than any other person, the causes of this new delay. You yourself requested us not to endanger the success of this important affair, by mingling its discussion with debates of a different nature, as their mere coincidence might have the effect of bringing other influences into play, than those by which it should naturally be governed. By this request, you clearly showed that you had, with your judicious spirit, correctly appreciated the situation of things, and the means of advancing the cause which you were called to defend.—And, permit me to add, that the course which you have thought proper to adopt on this point is the best justification of that which we ourselves have for some months been pursuing, in obedience to the necessities inherent in our political organization, and in order to insure, as far as lies in our power, the success of the new attempt we were preparing to make in the Chamber.

However this may be, the King's Government, freed from the internal difficulties, the force of which you have yourself so formally admitted, was preparing to present the bill for giving sanction to the treaty of July 4th, when the strange message of December 1st came, and obliged it again to deliberate on the course which it should pursue.

The King's Government, though deeply wounded by imputations to which I will not give a name, having demonstrated their purely gratuitous character, still does not wish to retreat absolutely from a determination, already taken, in a spirit of good faith and justice. How great soever may be the difficulties, caused by the provocation which President Jackson has given, and by the irritation which it has produced in the public mind, it will ask the Chambers for an appropriation of twenty-five millions, in order to meet the engagements of July 4th. But, at the same time, his Majesty has considered it due to his own dignity, no longer to leave his Minister exposed to hear language so offensive to France. M Serrurier will receive orders to return to France.

Such, sir, are the determinations of which I am charged immediately to inform you, in order that you may make them known to the Government of the United States, and that you may yourself take those measures which may seem to you to be the natural consequences of this communication. The passports which you may desire, are therefore, at your disposition.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

DE RIGNY.

To the Hon. EDW. LIVINGSTON.

*Mr Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.*
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, January 15th, 1835.

Sir: Having determined to send Mr. Brown, one of the gentlemen attached to the legation, to Havre, with my dispatches, I have just time to add to them the copy of the note which I have sent to the Count de Rigny The course indicated by it was adopted after the best reflections I could give to the subject, and I hope will meet the approbation of the President. My first impressions were, that I ought to follow my inclinations, demand my passports, and leave the Kingdom. This would at once have freed me from a situation extremely painful and embarrassing, but a closer attention convinced me that, by so doing, I should give to the French Government the advantage they expect to derive from the equivocal terms of their note, which, as occasions might serve, they might represent as a suggestion only, leaving upon me the responsibility of breaking up the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries if I demanded my passports; or if I did not, and they found the course co venient, they might call it an order to depart, which I had not complied with. Baron Rothschild also called on me yesterday, saying that he had conversed with the Count de Rigny, who assured him that the note was not intended as a notice to depart, and that he would be glad to see me on the subject. I answered that I could have no verbal explanations on the subject, to which he replied that he had suggested the writing a note on the subject, but that the Minister had declined any written communication. Rothschild added, that he had made an appointment with the Count de Rigny for six o'clock, and would see me again at night: and he called to say that there had been a misunderstanding as to the time of appointment, and that he had not seen M. de Rigny, but would see him this morning; but in the mean time I determined on sending my note, not only for the reasons contained in it, which appear to me conclusive, but because I found that the course was the correct one in diplomacy, and that to ask for a passport merely because the Government near which the Minister was accredited had suggested it, would be considered as committing the dignity of his own: that the universal practice in such cases was to wait the order to depart, and not, by a voluntary demand of passports, exonerate the foreign Government from the odium and responsibility of so violent a measure.

My note will force them to take their ground. If the answer is that they intended only a suggestion, which I may follow or not as I choose, I will remain, but keep aloof until I receive your directions. If, on the other hand, I am told to depart, I will retire to Holland or England, and there wait the President's orders. In either case, the arrangement will be extremely expensive, and my situation very disagreeable. The law was not presented yesterday, but will be to-day, and I have been informed that it is to be introduced by an *Expose*, throwing all the blame of the present state of things on M. Serrurier and me, for not truly representing the opinions of our respective Governments. They may treat their own Minister as they please, but they shall not, without exposure, presume to judge of my conduct, and make me the scape-goat for their sins. The truth is, they are sadly embarrassed. If the law should be rejected, I should not be surprised if they anticipated our reprisals by the seizure of our vessels in port, or the attack of our ships in the Mediterranean with a superior force. I shall, without delay, inform Commodore Patterson of the state of things, that he may be on his guard, having already sent him a copy of the message.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

EWD. LIVINGSTON.

*Mr. Livingston to the Count de Rigny.*
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PARIS, *January* 14, 1835.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, received late last night the note of His Excellency the Count de Rigny, Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 13th instant.

The undersigned sees with great surprise, as well as regret, that a communication made by one branch of the Government of the United States to another, not addressed to that of His Majesty the King of the French, nor even communicated to it, is alleged as the motive for a measure, which not only increases actual subjects of irritation, but which necessarily cuts off all the usual means of restoring harmony to two nations who have the same interest, commercial and political, to unite them, and none but factitious subjects for collision.

The grave matter in the body of his excellency's note demands, and will receive, a full answer: it is to the concluding part that his attention is now requested. The undersigned, after being informed that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to recall Mr. Serrurier, is told "that this information is given to the undersigned, in order that he may communicate it to his Government, and in order that he may himself take those measures which may appear to him the natural result of that communication; and that, in consequence thereof, the passports which he might require are at his disposition." This phrase may be considered as an intimation of the course which, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the undersigned ought to pursue, as the natural result of Mr. Serurier's recall; or it may be construed, as it seems to have been by the public, into a direction by His Majesty's Government to the minister of the United States to cease his functions and leave the country.

It is necessary, in a matter involving such grave consequences, that there should be no misunderstanding; the two categories demanding a line of conduct entirely different the one from the other.

In the first, he can take no directions, or follow no suggestions but those given by his own Government which he has been sent here to represent. The recall of the Minister of France, on the grounds alleged, could not have been anticipated; of course no instructions have been given to the undersigned on the subject; and he will not take upon himself the responsibility which he would incur by a voluntary demand of his passports, although made on the suggestion of His Majesty's Government. If this be the sense of the passage in question, the duty of the undersigned cannot be mistaken. He will transmit the note of his excellency the Count de Rigny to his Government, and wait its instructions. Widely different will be his conduct, if he is informed that the conclusion of the Count de Rigny's note is intended as a direction that he should quit the French territory. This he will, without delay, comply with, on being so informed, and on receiving the passports necessary for his protection until he shall leave the kingdom.

Leaving the responsibility of this measure where it ought to rest, the undersigned has the honor to renew to his excellency the Count de Rigny the assurance, &c. &c.

(Signed) EDW. LIVINGSTON.

[No. 73.]—*Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.*
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, *January* 16, 1835.

SIR: The wind being unfavorable, I hope that this letter may arrive in time for the packet.

By the enclosed semi-official paper, you will see that a law has been presented for effecting the payment of 25,000,000 francs capital to the United States, for which the budgets of the six years next succeeding this are affected, and with a condition annexed that our Government shall have done nothing to affect the interests of France. It would seem from this that they mean to pay nothing but the capital, and that only in six years from this time; but, as the law refers to the treaty, for the execution of which it provides, I presume the intention of the Ministry cannot be to make any change in it, and that the phraseology is in conformity with their usual forms. At any rate, I shall, notwithstanding the situation in which I am placed in relation to this Government, endeavor to obtain some explanation on this point.

The packet of the 16th has arrived; but, to my great regret, brought me no despatches, and having received none subsequent to your No. 43, and that not giving me any indication of the conduct that would be expected from me in the event of such measures as might have been expected on the arrival of the President's message, I have been left altogether to the guidance of my own sense of duty, under circumstances of much difficulty. I have endeavored to shape my course through them in such a way as to maintain the dignity of my Government, and preserve peace, and, if possible, restore the good understanding that existed between the two countries. From the view of the motives of the President's message, contained in the answer of the Globe to the article in the Intelligencer, I am happy in believing that the representations I have made to the Count de Rigny, as detailed in my No. 71, are those entertained by the Government, and that I have not, in this at least, gone further than it would have directed me to do had I been favored with your instructions.

I have no answer yet to my note to the Count de Rigny, a copy of which was sent by my last despatch, nor can I form any new conjecture as to the event.

The enclosed paper contains a notice that I had been received by the King. This is unfounded, and shall be contradicted. I shall not, in the present state of things, make my appearance at Court, and only in cases where it is indispensable have any communication with the Ministers.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

Hon. J. FORSYTH, &c. &c.

*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston.*
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, *February* 13, 1835.

SIR: To relieve the anxiety expressed in your late communication to the Department of State, as to the course to be pursued in the event of the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the law to appropriate funds to carry into effect the treaty of 4th July, 1831, I am directed by the President to inform you that if Congress shall adjourn without prescribing some definite course of action, as soon as it is known here that the law of appropriation has been again rejected by the French Chamber a frigate will be immediately despatched to Havre to bring you back to the United States, with such instructions as the state of the question may then render necessary and proper.

I am, sir, &c. JOHN FORSYTH.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.

[No. 49.]—*Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston.*
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1835.

SIR: Your despatches to No. 73 have been received at the Department; No. 73 by yesterday's mail. Nos. 70, 71, 72, were delayed until this morning, by the mismanagement of the young man to whose care they were committed by the captain of the packet Sully in New York.

In the very unexpected and unpleasant position in which you have been placed, I am directed by the President to say to you, that he approves of your conduct as well becoming the representative of a Government ever slow to manifest resentment, and eager only to fulfil the obligations of justice and good faith; but, at the same time to inform you, that he should have felt no surprise, and certainly would have expressed no displeasure, had you yielded to the impulse of national pride, and at once have quitted France, with the whole legation, on the receipt of the Count de Rigny's note of the 13th of January. M. Serurier having received his orders, has terminated his ministerial career by the transmission of a note, a copy of which, and of all the correspondence had with him is herewith enclosed M Pageot has been presented to me as charged with the affairs of France on the recall of the minister.

The note of the Count de Rigny having, no doubt, according to your intention, received from you an appropriate reply, it is only necessary for me now to say, that the Count is entirely mistaken in supposing that any explanations have been given here, by M Serurier, of the causes that have led to the disregard or postponement of the engagements entered into by France after the rejection of the appropriation by the last Chamber of Deputies, and of which he was the organ. No written communication whatever has been made on the subject, and none verbally made of sufficient importance to be recorded; a silence with regard to which could [not] have been justly the foundation of any inference that the President was satisfied that the course of the French administration was either reconcileable to the assurances given him, or necessary to secure a majority of the Chamber of Deputies.

The last note of Mr. Serurier will be the subject of separate instructions, which will be immediately prepared and forwarded to you.

In the present position of our relations with France, the President directs that, if the appropriation to execute the treaty shall be, or shall have been, rejected by the French Legislature, you forthwith quit the territory of France, with all the legation, and return to the United States by the ship of war which shall be in readiness at Havre to bring you back to your own country. If the appropriation be made, you may retire to England or Holland, leaving Mr. Barton in charge of affairs. Notify the Department of the place selected as your temporary residence, and await further instructions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen.*

[Here follows a letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Serrurier, informing him that the department was ready to afford "him all possible facilities to enable him to comply speedily with the orders from his government." Next, a note from Mr. S. to Mr. F. asking the latter to appoint an hour for an audience. Then, a note from Mr. F. declining an audience, but expressing his readiness to receive any communication in writing. And lastly, a note from Mr. S. stating, that he had asked an audience for the purpose of presenting Mr. Pageot as charge d'Affairs of France, but that he now performed that duty in the mode preferred by Mr. F.

This refusal to see Mr. Serrurier, though it may be according to etiquette, for all we know, strikes us as being rather calculated to provoke than to allay feeling.—*Ed. Observer.*

*Affidavits against Mr. Poindexter.*—The following are the depositions procured and published by the enemies of Mr. Poindexter. The statements of the deponents are altogether incredible. Mr. Poindexter is not a maniac; and none but a maniac would or could have acted as he is represented to have done.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington County, } to wit:

On this 13th day of February, 1835, personally appeared David Stewart, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County aforesaid, and makes oath on the holy Evangely of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that about the last of December, 1834, or the first January last, he this deponent, see Richard Lawrence go into Senator Poindexter's dwelling house, on Four and a Half street and the Tuesday before the attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, he, this deponent see Senator Poindexter and Lawrence in Senator Poindexter's passage in conversation.

DAVID STEWART.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year before written. ROBERT CLARKE, Justice of the Peace.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington County, } to wit:

On this 14th day of February, 1835, personally appeared Mordecai Foy, before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county aforesaid, and makes oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that his shop is opposite to the dwelling house of Senator Poindexter's, on Four and a Half street, and he, this deponent, hath seen Richard Lawrence go into Senator Poindexter's house and return out again at different times; and particularly on the Tuesday previously to Lawrence's attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, he this deponent, see the said Richard Lawrence go into Senator Poindexter's house and return. MORDECAI FOY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year before written. ROBERT CLARKE, Justice of the Peace.

*From the United States Telegraph.*

## MR. POINDEXTER.

If any thing coming from that quarter could surprise us, the publication in the Globe of yesterday relative to the conspiracy to implicate Gov. Poindexter in the attempt to assassinate the President would do so.

The history of this affair, exhibits an outrage on the part of Gen. Jackson, most disreputable to him as a man, and most disgraceful as a magistrate. He first calumniates Gov. P. in a public tavern, by alledging that having bought his wife by the promise of a settlement of twenty thousand dollars, he had forfeited his pledge and paid her in *stripes*. Upon hearing this, Gov. Poindexter, impelled by an honest indignation, wrote to the Editor who had published the slander, denouncing it and its author in terms, severe it is true, but such as the feelings of an honorable and proud man, under the circumstances would dictate.

Gov. Poindexter knew that it would be useless for him to call on the President for personal satisfaction. He knew that the President would neither give him personal satisfaction, or atone to his wounded sensibilty by retracting the calumnious imputations.

At the time when Lawrence made the attempt, the President declared that he had been hired by Gov Poindexter, which coming to the knowledge of that gentleman, he addressed a letter to Gen. Jackson, disclaiming all knowledge of Lawrence, asking if it was true that the President had used the language reported by him. This letter was insultingly returned. To these repeated outrages upon his character and feelings, it now appears that the President has been engaged in hunting up affidavits to identify Gov. Poindexter with Lawrence This, it might be supposed, was the last step; but, no—the President's prostituted press is furnished with copies of these depositions which are published with a libelous assault upon the senate and its committee, intended to commit the partisan press in advance, and to prepare the public to condemn Gov. Poindexter unheard, upon this secret, illegal, and disreputable proceeding An outrage which would disgrace the most contemptible pretenders for the bar

Upon these exparte affidavits we for most obvious reasons forbear present comment. The committee of the Senate have the subject before them, and we do not feel at liberty even to do Gov. Poindexter justice by stating what we know on the subject. We will however add, that the assertion of the Globe, that the Editor of this paper called on one of the witnesses, and endeavored to induce him, not to promulgate what he has stated in the affidavits, is a falsehood; and we are authorized to say the same as to the statement about Mr. Ewing of the Senate.

# FOREIGN.

## SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

*New York, Feb.* 26—3 P. M.

Our news boat is just up from the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, bringing London papers to Jan. 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 24.—M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies has been heard within these few days to express himself very strongly against the ratification of the Washington treaty by the Chamber; and the idea seems to gain ground among the members generally, that a second refusal may be hazarded without any serious risk of a rupture with the Government of the United States. However erroneous this view of the matter may be, after the attitude assumed by the American President in his late Message to Congress, the fact of its being so generally entertained may possibly lead to very inconvenient results.

On a question of this nature the Opposition is likely to gain, as formerly, a considerable accession of votes from among the habitual adherents of Ministers. In the mean time the Carlists and the Republicans are equally zealous in their endeavors to embroil the affair still further by the suggestion of claims from other quarters, to an indefinite and extravagant amount, while the sanction of the American treaty would call into being. Of all the Opposition journals, the *National* declares itself most strenuously against the proposed recognition, and as usual, its arguments are conducted in such a manner as to give expression to the bitterness of its private rancor against the person of the King.

With this view, it is announced that application has already been made to persons in the United States, well informed on the subject, and that the means of substantiating the defence may be expected to arrive against the day of trial. This announcement seems to prove that there was no substantial ground, or at least nothing like evidence, for the original insinuation. It was expected to obtain credit from his Majesty's known character for prudence in the management of his pecuniary resources; but after all, it may fairly be doubted whether it is equally well to make an offence of a nature the subject of a state prosecution.

*War between France and the U. States.*—On the policy of such an occurrence the Journal des Debats, a ministerial paper, thus expresses itself:—"We do not hesitate to say, that, of all the wars *practicable* or possible for France, the most foolish, the most *gauche*, the most impolitic, that which would cause the loudest laughter at St. Petersburgh, Berlin, and the Hague, and would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States.

"Only conceive the cries of joy which the men who labor to resuscitate the party of the Holy Alliance would utter when they saw France employing the forces and power which she has acquired since the revolution of July in a struggle against the Republic of the United States. When they saw those two people who, in the Old and New World, represent the cause of liberty stupidly warring against each other, what intrigues would be set on foot against us—home whilst we were occupied against brother freemen abroad!"

*Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*
LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

COTTON.—The sales of this week are 18,000 bags in all. We make no change in our quotations. Import, 17,954.

Monday Evening, 26th Jan.

There has been a fair demand for Cotton since Friday, and the sales of the two days amount to fully 7,000 bales at full prices, altogether to the trade.

## THE HON. GEORGE POINDEXTER.

IN THE SENATE—March 2, 1835.

Mr. Smith made the following Report:

The Select Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Hon. George Poindexter, respectfully report:

That with an anxious desire to ascertain the truth concerning the grave matters submitted to them, they proceeded to take such testimony as they considered calculated to elucidate the facts; and, having carefully examined the same, submit the following report as the result of their investigation; and it gives them great pleasure to say, that in every fact and conclusion hereinafter set forth the Committee was unanimous.

At the first meeting of the Committee, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Wright were appointed a sub-committee to wait upon the President, and respectfully request him to furnish the affidavits of Mordecai Foy and David Stewart, together with any information in his possession relative to the subject-matter of inquiry.

These gentlemen made a written report to the Committee of their interview with the President. (See Doc. A.) They also obtained the original affidavits of Foy and Stewart, copies of which, marked B and C, are hereto annexed.

The Committee readily unite in the declaration, that the testimony taken before them, as far as it is applicable, fully sustained the President in the statement which he made to the sub-committee; nor does it in any way appear, from any evidence before the Committee, that the President had any connexion with this affair, directly or indirectly, other than that which he himself has avowed. The Committee will go even farther, and say that, considering the situation of hazard and danger in which he had been placed, by the attempt of Lawrence upon his life, it was but natural that the President should desire to have the whole matter explored. But the Committee, while they use this declaration as due to impartial justice, will not withhold the expression of their deep repugnance at the course of those who have gathered around him as if for no other purpose than to advance their own selfish views) to give to his feelings and his judgment a false direction.

The Committee are fully satisfied that the design and tendency of the publication of the said affidavits, was to fix upon the Hon. George Poindexter the most infamous of all crimes, that of having been accessary before the fact, to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate by the hand of an assassin." After a thorough investigation of the whole case, the Committee find that the charge rests solely upon the evidence of said Mordecai Foy and David Stewart.

Foy, in his affidavit, states that he has seen Richard Lawrence go into Governor Poindexter's dwelling-house and return at different times; particularly on the Tuesday previous to his attempt to assassinate the President.

Stewart states, in his affidavit, that about the 1st of December, 1834, or the 1st of January, 1835, he saw Richard Lawrence go into the dwelling-house of Senator Poindexter, on Four and a Half street; and that on Tuesday, before the attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, he saw the said Poindexter and said Lawrence in the passage of said house in conversation.

The Committee are of opinion that the statements contained in the aforegoing affidavits are the only material ones going, in any respect, to implicate Gov. Poindexter in the criminal conduct of said Lawrence.

It is a principle of law commending itself to the mind of every one, that a fact from which an inference of guilt is to be made must first be established by competent testimony; and that the fact, when thus established, must be irreconcileable with the innocence of the accused.

The committee proceeded to examine said Foy, who testified that the dwelling house of said Poindexter adjoined the dwelling house of Mr. Frost — He further stated, that he had never seen Mr. Poindexter in company with Lawrence in his life; that he had seen Lawrence go into the house of Mr. Frost three or four times; that the only time he ever saw said Lawrence enter the house of Governor Poindexter was on the Tuesday previous to his attempt to assassinate the President, between 5 and 6 of the clock A. M; that he did not see Lawrence in conversation with any one; that he was not in the house at that time more than two or three minutes before he came out; that he did not see Governor Poindexter that morning; that, at the time he gave his affidavit, he did not know in which of the two houses Gov. Poindexter lived, and said so at the justice's, nor does he now know that he had seen Gov. Poindexter go into both of the houses.

It will be seen from the testimony of Foy (No. 1) taken before the committee, that he swore he never saw Lawrence go into Gov Poindexter's house but once, and that was on the Tuesday previous to the assault; and in this he directly contradicts his first affidavit, in which he swears that he saw him go in several times.

From the testimony of Benjamin P. Smith, (No. 3) it appears that on the 14th day of the present month he met with said Foy, and, after some conversation, Smith inquired what he knew about the matter. Foy said he at first refused to give his affidavit, but had written to the President and stated what he knew. The question was then asked of him, what he did know; to which he answered, that he had seen Lawrence "painting the door of Governor Poindexter's house." Smith replied that he was mistaken; for *that* door had not been painted. Foy still insisted on his statement. Whereupon Smith and Foy went to the doors of the houses occupied by Governor Poindexter and Mr. John E. Frost, and arriving there, Foy pointed out Mr Frost's house as the one in which Governor Poindexter lived. Smith informed Foy that he was mistaken, for the other was the house occupied by Gov. Poindexter; to which Foy replied, "Is it? then I am mistaken."

It is here worthy of notice, that all the information Foy pretended to have relative to the matter in question, when in conversation with Smith, was that he had seen Lawrence painting the door of Governor Poindexter's house; yet even in this he evidently was, and then confessed himself to be, mistaken.

The committee would further advert to the discrepancy between the testimony of Foy and that of Mr Frost, (No. 10,) inasmuch as Foy testified that he had seen Governor Poindexter go into both houses; whereas Mr. Frost states that Governor Poindexter has never been into his house since he came into this city.

The committee next proceeded to examine David Stewart. (See Doc No. 2.) He testified that between half past nine and half past ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, being the last Tuesday in January, 1835, he was passing up the street on the opposite side of the way to Governor Poindexter's house; that his carriage was standing before the door; that while passing on the opposite side of the street, he saw Lawrence in the entry of Governor Poindexter's house, in company with Governor Poindexter, and that the Governor appeared to be in the act of going out.

Stewart further testified before the Committee, that General Jackson desired him to state nothing more than the truth, and yet he explicitly declared to Colonel Brent, Mr. John A. Smith, and Erasmus J. Middleton, on the 23d instant, that, if he had put into his affidavit all, and some say only part of what the General desired him to put in, it would have filled a newspaper.

The committee advert to this representation, and cite it merely to show the contradiction.

Stewart further testified before the committee, that he saw the carriage before the door of Gov. Poindexter's house, yet in his statement to the three witnesses last named he declared that the carriage was before Mr. Frost's house. He further testified before the committee, that neither Senator Ewing nor Gen. Duff Green ever spoke to him on the subject of the Lawrence affair, and never used any influence or persuasion to induce him not to testify; in which declaration he is confirmed by Mr. Ewing, who swears that he never held any conversation with him on that subject; and yet Charles L. Coltman swears that he, Stewart, told him that Senator Ewing and Gen. Green, at different times, had endeavored to persuade him not to disclose these facts; and F. P. Blair (No. 8) testified that Coltman also communicated this information to him; and upon this authority, he, Blair, inserted it in the Globe newspaper.

Samuel R. Addison, the Private Secretary of Gov. Poindexter, testifies that he usually calls at the Governor's house about 9 o'clock, A. M. this being the ordinary breakfast hour; that Gov. Poindexter comes from his sleeping room to the breakfast table, and that said Secretary usually accompanies the Governor to the Capitol, where they commonly arrive about 10 o'clock. Witness thinks that on the morning of the Tuesday previous to the attack made upon the President, he called as usual on Governor Poindexter, and at the same hour of 9, and accompanied him to the capitol, that being one of the days of the week on which the committee on the Public Lands holds its meeting; that on this day an unusual amount of business was transacted by said committee, of which Gov. Poindexter is chairman, and produced the journal of the committee, which, on inspection, proved the fact, as regards the amount of business. That on this morning of which he was speaking, he is confident they must have arrived at the Capitol about 10 o'clock. Witness knew Lawrence by sight, but never saw him at any time at the house of Governor Poindexter, nor in company with him. (See Doc. No. 18.)

By the testimony of Senator McKean, (see No. 21,) who is a member of the committee of which Gov. Poindexter is chairman, it will appear that Gov. Poindexter is remarkably punctual in his attendance at the committee room by 10 o'clock, the hour of meeting, and that Tuesdays and Fridays are the days on which the committee meet.

In the opinion of the committee, the testimony of these two witnesses, (Addison and McKean) renders it highly improbable, if not impossible, that Stewart could have seen Lawrence at the house of Gov. Poindexter at the time, and under the circumstances detailed in his testimony.

Again: the testimony of B. P. Smith and S. R. Addison (see paper marked G) places the case beyond all controversy, showing that the story uttered by Stewart is utterly false. They testify, that, by measurement, the street opposite to Governor Poindexter's house is one hundred and ten feet wide; that by way of experiment they placed the carriage in the position described by Stewart; that they opened the front and back doors, and found it impossible for any one walking up and down the street, where Stewart declares himself to have been, to distinguish, so as to recognize a person, within the entry.

The testimony of Samuel Drury (No. 28) will satisfy any one who will read it, that Lawrence could not have been at the house of Governor Poindexter at the time stated by Stewart. Drury's cabinetmaker's shop adjoins that of said Lawrence, being at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 21st street, and is distant about a mile and a half from the house of Governor Poindexter; that the partition which divides their shops is an open board partition, through which he could discover Lawrence in his shop; that Lawrence usually arrived at his shop about nine o'clock in the morning, and left it about eleven. Witness recollects that on the Tuesday preceding the Friday on which he made the assault on the President, he came into his shop about nine of the clock in the morning, and left about eleven; and that he particularly noticed and had a distinct recollection of Lawrence's coming to and going from his shop on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; that on Friday morning, about nine o'clock, Lawrence came into his shop, sat down upon a chest reading, or looking at a small book, and was laughing. Soon after this witness heard the lid of the chest shut, and Lawrence exclaimed, "I'll be damn'd if I dont do it. Immediately Lawrence left his shop and went towards the Capitol. It will be perceived, that the testimony of Samuel R. Addison, B. P. Smith, Senator McKean, and Samuel Drury, is equally applicable to the testimony of Foy as to that of Stewart; and shows that neither of these witnesses could have seen Lawrence at the house of Gov Poindexter at the time sworn to by them.

[The Committee here state that a number of highly respectable citizens of Washington were examined as to Stewart's character for veracity, and that it was found to be very bad, and, with one exception, they declared they would not believe him on his oath.]

The charge rests, as has already been stated, on the affidavits of Stewart and Foy.

The first of these men gave it its earliest impetus; he doubtless was ready and willing enough to seize on the first plausible pretext for uniting in any plan for the injury of Governor Poindexter. He had been charged by Governor Poindexter with having been instrumental, a year or two ago, in forging or furnishing free papers for Governor Poindexter's servant, who then absconded; and he held, or pretended to hold, a small unsatisfied bill for repairs done to Governor Poindexter's carriage, by directions, as he alleges, of that same servant, who was the Governor's coachman.

Of his agency in the above transaction, or Gov. Poindexter's indebtedness, the committee will say nothing. They deduce from those circumstances, however, the fact of Stewart's unfounded allegations touching this matter. He sought, as was natural, some ally in this work of detraction, and he found him readily in Foy; who, although esteemed to be a correct man when sober, was rendered but too fit an instrument, from his habits of inebriation, in the hands of the designing.

The facts above stated would be enough to render Stewart a suspicious witness; but when to them is added the fact, that he is confronted by eleven of the most respectable men of the community in which he lives, who declare, under oath, that because of his general character they would not believe him on oath—when, too, many others of his fellow-citizens stood ready to testify in the same manner, as the committee had full reason to believe—when he is flatly contradicted by the fact, established by two witnesses acting under instructions from the committee to make the examination, that from the situation in which Stewart represented himself to be across the street from Governor Poindexter's house, and the circumstances described by him as existing at the time, it was impossible for him to have distinguished one man from another in the passage of Governor Poindexter's house—when *alibis* are proved by unquestioned testimony, both as to Lawrence and Governor Poindexter, at the time stated by Stewart; the one living a mile and a half distant, and the other most probably at the moment engaged in the discharge of public duties, at his committee room in the capitol—and when, too, if Stewart is to be credited, his statement to Colonel Brent and others would go to fix upon the President of the United States an attempt to induce him, Stewart, to swear to things of which he was ignorant, or that his statement, if given as the President desired it, would have filled a newspaper; thus implicating that high officer in a charge of subornation of perjury, which the committee, as Americans, repel with disdain—no two minds can differ in the conclusion, that this unfortunate man is guilty of an offence of the deepest dye against the public morals.

As to Foy, he has obviously been made an instrument to gratify the malignity of others. Stewart first approaches him, and gets from him some vague declaration. Mr. Frost's house happened to join that in which Gov. Poindexter lived. Mr. Frost had had some painting done in his house during the Fall, and a small portion of the work remained to be finished in the winter. Lawrence was a painter. These were the facts which were to be worked up into a charge of conspiracy. Foy, at the moment that he is declaring that he has seen Lawrence go into Gov. Poindexter's house, and has sworn to it, too, does not know the house in which Gov. Poindexter lives. He points to Mr. Frost's house as the one in which the Governor lived. Unfortunate witness! he has no chance of escaping from this sad dilemma but by concurring with Stewart in stating, that, although mistaken in the house, he has seen Lawrence *for two or three minutes* on one occasion in Gov. Poindexter's house; remembers the very day, the very hour; every minute circumstance connected with it.

Let justice be done to this misguided man. Even in the presence of the Justice he declared he did not know in which house Governor Poindexter lived, and averred he knew nothing calculated to implicate Gov Poindexter. All these disclaimers would not do. Coltman, a *member of the City Council*, a Government contractor, and a jobber about the public grounds and streets, urges him *four several times* before he would consent to swear, and finally had to intimate that he, Foy, would stand a chance to get the blacksmith work about the Treasury building, then soon to be erected, as was expected, before he vouches his statement on his corporal oath.

The committee cannot too strongly express their aversion to, and abhorrence of, these proceedings. They are happy to believe that this vile attempt to implicate in the most atrocious act a member of the Senate, has excited on the part of the other inhabitants of this city the strongest feelings of indignation; and the committee feel that it is due to every public consideration that the plotters and contrivers of this nefarious charge against an innocent man should be held up to public odium and scorn.

In conclusion, the committee offer to the Senate the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That not a shade of suspicion rests upon the character of the Hon. George Poindexter, in reference to the subject-matter of inquiry submitted to the Select Committee.

The report of the committee was UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Cuthbert, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King of Ala., King of Georgia, Leigh, Linn, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Naudain, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster, White, Wright, —41. NAYS—None

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1835.

The Lecture this Evening, before the Lyceum, will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Buxton, at 7 o'clock.

*Reduction of Freights.*—We have pleasure in stating, that the owners of Steam Boats on the Cape Fear have just made a material reduction in the rates of freight. Box Goods are reduced from 10 to 8 cts. per cubic foot, and many others in proportion.

*The Weather, Again.*—Such a winter as the present has been, we certainly have never experienced, and we believe it will be admitted on all hands, that it is unprecedented in this climate. Whilst at this season of the year, our gardens usually assume a fresh appearance, the trees are budding, and the peach often in full bloom,—there is now not the least appearance of vegetation. We have had four heavy snows; and in one instance accompanied with more intense cold than was ever known in this climate. In noticing a fall of snow in our last, we naturally concluded that it was the last, but we were mistaken. On Tuesday night it began to snow, and continued for the space of more than 24 hours. On Thursday, it melted rapidly, but on that night, we had a coat of sleet over the remainder of the snow, which continued to fall for hours.

*County Officers.*—On Saturday last, the County Court of this county elected the following officers for the county for the current year; viz.

JAMES MILLAR, County Trustee.
DUNCAN MCNEILL, Treasurer of Public Buildings.
NEILL JOHNSON, Coroner.
FREDERICK MOORE, Standard Keeper.
JONATHAN EVANS, D. A. DAVIS, and GORDON DEMING, } Committee of Finance.

The aggregate of the County Taxes laid at this time, is the same as for the last year.

*Our Cotton Market.*—The following is an extract of a letter from one of the principal commercial houses in New York:

"Our Cotton Market continues dull; for such as Fayetteville Cotton there is not the slightest demand; we question if 15 cts. could be obtained for it. For fine qualities, particularly of Mobile, we get 18 to 19 cents. In proportion to the quality, your's, without exception, has been and is now, the highest market for Cotton in the United States."

The latest dispatches from Mr. Livingston will be found in the preceding page. Some of his letters are of an extraordinary character. The National Intelligencer comments with deserved severity on them:

"We must be allowed, (says that paper,) to express our regret that a letter of Mr. Livingston had been included in the series of papers thus made public, which, it can hardly be doubted, was intended to have been considered a *private* one. The free and familiar tone of it shews this to be the case; and, if there were nothing else, the introduction into it, by name, of certain journals of the United States, shews that it was altogether a private correspondence. Mr. Livingston certainly could never have supposed that the President would send, in a solemn message to Congress, one of his letters in which he makes out the National Intelligencer to be a sort of Fourth Estate in this Republic, counteracting the wise counsels of the Executive, and overruling the proper action of the Government!"

*Printers to the Senate.*—We have the satisfaction of stating, that Messrs. Gales & Seaton have been elected Printers to the Senate, for the next Congress. There were 18 ballotings, in which the highest vote received by Blair & Rives, of the Globe, was 17; the highest by Duff Green, of the Telegraph, was 15; the highest by Gales & Seaton, 27; and from 1 to 4 scattered. The House of Representatives has made no election.

The nomination of Roger B. Taney, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, was taken up, and indefinitely postponed.

## CLOSING SCENES.

The House of Representatives sat, on Monday night (March 2d) till midnight, having commenced its sitting at 10 o'clock in the morning. The whole time was occupied in arduous debate on the question of our Foreign Relations, in which a number of Members engaged.

Several resolutions were offered and rejected, proposing to defer any action on the subject. Finally, Mr. Adams submitted a resolution, which, after debate and some attempts to amend, was *unanimously* adopted, yeas 210, Nays, *none*. So it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That, in the opinion of this House, the Treaty with France, of the Fourth of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted upon.

The annunciation of this vote from the Chair was received with a loud and spontaneous burst of applause, which broke at once from the galleries, and was re-echoed from the floor, making the walls and dome of the chamber to resound with joy while mutual congratulations passed in all directions.

The question was then taken on the 2d Resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, (the first having been merged in Mr. Adams's, just agreed to,) which 2d Resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals on the commerce of France."

And the Resolution was agreed to by a unanimous vote.

The 3d Resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations is in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

This Resolution was ordered to lie on the table. And so the proceedings ended.

### NORTH CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MANGUM, asked leave to send to the clerk's table certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of North Carolina; and asked that the Senate would indulge him in having them read. He said it was not his purpose to detain the Senate by comment upon them. This was not the arena upon which to discuss and adjust any difficulties that had arisen, or that might arise, between his constituents and himself. He would not detain the Senate longer than to express the hope that the *expunging resolutions* would be taken up in the course of the day, and that he would be allowed to record his vote upon them.

In reference to the instructions he would avail himself of the occasion barely to say, that he should not conform to them. He should vote against expunging the resolution. The Legislature had no right to require him to become the instrument of his own personal degradation. He repelled the exercise of so vindictive a power; and, when applied to himself, he repelled it with scorn and indignation.

The members of the Legislature were servants and representatives of the people; he, Mr. M., was likewise one. That they were disposed to guard with jealousy the honor of the State it was not his province to discuss or to question. He likewise felt it his duty to guard his own personal honor; both, in his conception, imperiously required him to disregard the resolutions; and, that point being settled in his mind, he trusted no one who knew him could entertain a doubt as to his course on this subject.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr CALHOUN, Mr. KING of Alabama, Mr. MANGUM, Mr. CLAYTON, and Mr. BENTON, made some observations, when,

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the subject was laid on the table.

### THE EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to take up the resolution of Mr. Benton to expunge from the journals of the Senate the resolutions of the 28th of March last, and it was taken up.

Mr. WHITE then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "expunged," and substituting "repealed, rescinded, and declared null and void," and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

On this motion some debate took place, after which, Mr. KING of Alabama moved to *strike out* the words from the original resolution, "ordered to be expunged from the journals of the Senate," on which, after farther debate, the question was taken by yeas and nays; yeas 39, nays 7.

[The National Intelligencer says that Mr. Benton himself was one of the above 39!]

Mr. WEBSTER then rose and said, the vote, the great vote, which the Senate has now given, has accomplished all that I have ever desired respecting this expunging resolution.

The resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March, which it has been proposed to expunge from the Journals, asserted the proposition that the conduct of the President, in relation to the public revenue, had been unconstitutional. Now, this proposition might be true, or not; it was a matter on which gentlemen voted on both sides. It implies, doubtless, a power in the Senate to express an opinion on the conduct of the President, and there may always be some who deny or doubt that power. It would have been perfectly in order, at any subsequent time last session, or at any time this, to have brought forward resolutions declaring that the Senate has no such power. We must have met the resolutions, debated them, and voted on them. If they had passed, they would of course have stood in contradiction to the preceding resolutions; and all that could have been said is that the Senate had passed inconsistent resolutions. Propositions, it is possible, may be made hereafter, in contradiction to the principles of the resolution of March. These things must be expected, and must be met when they arrive. But that which made this resolution, which we have now amended, particularly offensive, was this: it proposed to expunge our journal. It called on us to violate, to obliterate, to erase, our own records. It was calculated to fix a particular stigma, a peculiar mark of reproach or disgrace on the resolution of March last. It was designed to distingush it, and reprobate it, in some especial manner. Now, sir, all this, most happily, is completely defeated by the almost unamimous vote of the Senate which has just now been taken. The Senate has declared, in the most emphatic manner, that its journal shall not be tampered with. I rejoice most heartily, sir, in this decisive result. It is now settled, by authority not likely to be shaken, that our records are sacred. Men may change, opinions may change, power may change, but, thanks to the firmness of the Senate, the records of this body do not change. No instructions from without, no dictates from principalities or powers, nothing—nothing—can be allowed to induce the Senate to falsify its own records, to disgrace its own proceedings, or violate the rights of its members. For one, sir, I feel that we have fully and completely accomplished all that could be desired in relation to this matter. The attempt to induce the Senate to expunge its journal has failed, signally, and effectually, failed. The record remains, neither blurred, blotted, nor disgraced.

Now, sir, as to the principles involved in that resolution, I am willing to discuss them at any suitable time hereafter. At present there is no leisure for such discussion; and the Senate having now, by so large and decisive a vote, expunged whatever was offensive in the expunging resolution, and there being no time for further discussion, I shall conclude by a motion, which I forewarn friends and foes that I shall not withdraw, which is, that the resolution be laid on the table.

Upon this motion, without farther debate, the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith, Silsbee, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Georgia, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Talmadge, White, Wright—20. So the resolution was put to sleep.

[There are three names in the minority that we did not expect to see there, Messrs. Leigh, Moore, and White. Perhaps when the debate appears their reasons may be satisfactory. It is possible that the two first would have preferred an opportunity to vote directly to reject the resolution.—*Ed. Observer.*]

*Mr. Poindexter.*—In the Senate on the 26th ult. Mr. Smith, from the Special Committee to whom the letter of the Hon. George Poindexter was referred, stated that the Committee had concluded their labors so far as regards the taking of testimony, but that as the evidence was voluminous, and would require much time to copy, and as it was understood that the Senator had refrained from taking his seat until the examination should have been closed, he was instructed by the Committee to report, that not a shade of suspicion rested on the Hon. George Poindexter, in relation to that charge, and in this report all the members of the Committee concurred. As soon as possible a more full report would be made.

The report was received by a simultaneous bust of applause from the galleries.

Mr. POINDEXTER resumed his seat.

We need not say that we are rejoiced at this result. Every man who has a spark of feeling for the honor of his country, must rejoice at it. This base conspiracy, which, in its conception and its intended consequences, is of a deeper dye of moral turpitude than even Lawrence's attack upon the President, has been foiled. Not a shade of suspicion is left, for so says the *whole* committee, and so says the *whole Senate*.

In the Senate, on the 26th, the bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money, was passed, 30 votes to 12. It provides that the Banks receiving the Deposites shall pay at the rate of 2 per cent. interest, when they amount to more than $50,000; that they shall render the same services as have been rendered by the U. S. Bank; that they shall make monthly returns to the Treasury, for the use of Congress; that all Treasury warrants shall be paid in gold or silver, if required; that each bank shall at all times hold, of gold and silver, and balances due by specie paying Banks, one-fifth of the amount of its notes and responsibilities; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not have the power to change the places of deposite, unless he have good reason to believe the money to be unsafe, and then to report his reasons to Congress, &c.

During the discussion of this bill,

Mr. WEBSTER stated, that within a week from the time he was speaking, attempts had been made in one of our largest cities, by one of the most important deposite banks, to pay heavy treasury warrants in checks bearing on their face that they were to be paid in current notes.

Mr. EWING said he had always believed that the local banks would be found unable to carry on the operations of the Government, but he had not expected that they would so soon reach the point of failure.

Mr. BENTON expressed his high indignation at the attempt to which the Senator from Massachusetts had alluded, and was ready to go as far as that Senator, if not farther to prevent any recurrence. He was disposed to go so far as to hold up to the public the names of any banks which had thus acted.

The Session terminated without a final action on many important bills, which are consequently lost. Among these, were, the bills to provide for arming and repairing Fortifications.

The Post Office Reform Bill; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

The Custom House Regulations Bill; (passed nearly unanimously in the Senate.)

The important Judiciary Bill; (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 in the Senate.)

The Bill regulating the Deposite of the Public Moneys in the Deposite Banks.

The Bill respecting the tenure of Office, and Removals from Office; [a most important bill, supported in the Senate by men of all parties.]

The Bill indemnifying Claimants for French Spoliations, before 1800.

The Nat. Intelligencer says, "The Fortification Bill is totally lost! Yes, in this very critical moment of affairs, not only has no new measure of defending the country been adopted, but the bill for the usual annual appropriation for Fortifications is totally lost! We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph. Yet such is the fact; not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it be not the bounden duty of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certainly—such is his duty, if he has any reasonable apprehension whatever of hostilities with a foreign nation."

On the last night of the Session, this bill was taken up in the House, and an amendment passed, providing for an appropriation of *three millions*, to be expended as the President might direct, for the defence of the country. In the Senate, this extraordinary appropriation was rejected, 29 to 19. (Mr. White voting with the majority.) The majority would not consent to place such unlimited power in the hands of the President, which would give him the entire control over the question of Peace or War. The House *insisted* on its amendment, and the Senate *adhered* to its disagreement. A Committee of Conference was appointed, who agreed to strike out the three million clause, and appropriate $300,000 additional for fortifications, and $500,000 additional for repairs and equipments of ships of war. The Senate agreed to this compromise; but the House, so far as we can find, did nothing. So that the bill was lost. The Intelligencer promises an account of the extraordinary scenes of the last night.

On the last night of the Session, Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate. The vote was, for Tyler 25, King of Ala. 19.

In looking over the list of Acts passed, we find scarcely any of the least public importance. The list will be published in our next.

It is a source of great satisfaction that, in regard to the only question concerning our Foreign Relations, which was presented to Congress in the Annual Message of the President of the U. States at the commencement of the session of Congress, which has just closed, both Houses of Congress have been UNANIMOUS. Both have expressed the opinion that the execution of the treaty of 1831 ought to be insisted upon, and both came to the unanimous determination that it was not expedient to carry into effect the recommendation of the President's Message in relation to that subject. Such was the direct declaration of the Senate, and such the effect of the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives, after passing its *declaratory* resolutions, to discharge the Committee of Foreign Relations from the further consideration of that recommendation.

We hope, however, that the proceedings of the two Houses will not be interpreted, any where, into a disposition to submit quietly to a refusal, by France, to execute the treaty. Such a view of the refusal by Congress now to act upon that hypothesis, would be a great error. Congress have expressed a confidence in the good faith of France. They will not *anticipate* any necessity for legislation in reference to this business of the treaty; but they *will* legislate, nevertheless, should it hereafter appear that there is no *intention* to carry the Treaty into effect. It does not follow, however—Heaven forbid that it should!—that the effect or consequence of that legislation will be WAR. We hope that evil is at least as far distant from us as the next Presidential Election.—*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED,

At Hillsborough, on the 26th ult. Mr. ALEXANDER M. KIRKLAND to Miss ANN M. CAMERON, daughter of the late Wm. Cameron, Esq.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Sunday the 1st inst., after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. MARY B. BADGER, consort of George E. Badger, Esq.

*Fayetteville Market.*—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8½ a 10. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 13½ a 14½. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, $1 25 a 1 30. Flour, 4 75 a 5 25. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 4¾. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.


## STOCK OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, March 18th, the Subscribers will sell at Public Auction, the entire Stock of

## GOODS

Of a Mercantile House declining business preparatory to a removal. The Stock is desirable and worthy the attention of Town and Country Merchants. It consists in part of—

15 TONS IRON,
15,000 lbs. Sugar, in bbls. and hhds;
2000 bushels of Salt,
1000 do do Corn,
500 do do Oats,
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
50 barrels Flour,
20 hhds. New Crop Molasses,

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope, Castings, Trace Chains, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Copperas, Powder, &c

Terms liberal and at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auct'rs.*

*March* 9, 1835 27-ts

## Valuable REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th of March next, will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, Woodstock, my Summer Residence near Haymount, it being a new and commodious two story building of the best materials and workmanship; good Kitchen, Stable, Smoke House, Dairy, &c, all new and handsomely enclosed, and within one hundred and fifty yards of one of the purest and best Springs of water in the vicinity of Fayetteville, situate about a mile and a quarter from the Town House, and as healthy as any situation in this low country, containing between 6 and 7 acres. *Also*, my tobacco Ware-House and Lot in Cambellton, with the improvements thereon. The buildings on this Lot are in good order, having been recently repaired at considerable expense, the Lot contains one half acre. This property has paid me five hundred dollars since the 28th of February, 1832, as will appear from an examination of the shipping list.—Will be sold at the same time and place, the following personal property, to wit: my Barouche and Harness, Sulkey and Harness, two horse Wagon, and Carry All. *Also* all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of an elegant eight day metalic Clock, in a mahogany case, a set of mahogany Dining Tables, and many other articles that cannot be here enumerated, but which will render the sale interesting. The Terms of the sale will be announced when the property is offered.

W. L. MILLER,
WILLKINGS & CO. Auct'rs.

March 9, 1835. 27 1w.

## Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
*Assignee of L. R. Bradley.*

March 9, 1835. 27tf

## *Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.*

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

## Notice.

AT the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for Cumberland County, in the State of North Carolina, March Term, 1835, the Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John McAllister, dec'd, requests those indebted to the Estate to come forward and make settlement; also, those having claims against the Estate in any manner, are required to present them properly attested, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

DUSHEE SHAW, *Ex'r.*

*March* 4, 1835. 27 3t.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the last day of March last, his Negro Woman PATSEY. She was bought of John Lane, a Negro Speculator, who brought her from Virginia, and is about 40 or 45 years old. She is thin in the face, thin lips, and speaks slow when addressed. She had two scars on the right cheek, made by the whip. She walks strait and upright. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to the Subscriber, in Augusta, Geo., free of expense, or twenty-five if confined in any jail so that I get her, or twenty-five if delivered to me with all reasonable expenses. It is expected, she has endeavored to get back to Virginia, if she was not stolen. HENRY BYRD.

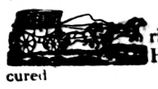
*February* 25, 1835. 27-3w.

## LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

***Fayetteville, N. Carolina.***

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured

J. W COCHRAN.

*June* 1, 1833. 35tf.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

**GOODS**

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

*September* 30, 1834. 4tf

## Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96-tf.

## IMPORTANT

***To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.***

## R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

*Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,*

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

## Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

## McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

*Fayetteville, April 8th,* 1834.

## $50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

*Fayetteville, May* 22, 1834. 86-tf.

## LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 14, 1834. 6tf

## REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

*November* 1, 1834. 9tf.

## Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

## OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

*White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains. Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.*

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

## Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor.*

December 13, 1834 15-tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

## JACKSON HOTEL,

***LIBERTY POINT,***

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1834. 12-tf.

## SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.
*Hay Street.*

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf

## NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

**WINSHIP S. POE,**

*Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,*

**Fayetteville, N. C.,**

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

## Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6-4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Herzan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c

Together with a general assortment of

**Hats and Caps,**

***BOOTS and SHOES,***

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

***Crockery, China and Glass Ware.***

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

*November* 17, 1834 11tf

## Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

*January* 9, 1835 19tf.

## TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 6th inst. a negro man named JOE, together with his wife KISSEY, and infant male Child. They say they belong to Patrick Cromwell, and ran away from him, when near Fayetteville, whilst on their way to Alabama The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be delt with as the laws directs

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

*Fayetteville, Feb* 9, 1835 23-tf.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to the West, hereby requests all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against him will please to bring them forward for payment.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

Cumberland County, Feb 7, 1835 23-6t

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

*January* 12, 1835. 19tf

*Blank Warrants for sale here.*

## New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

## *DRY GOODS,*

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact. C. J. ORRELL.

**N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC** for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C. J. O.

*Fayetteville, Sept* 23, 1834. §3-*tf* §

## Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

## SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

**ALSO ON HAND,**

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

## DRY GOODS,

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY.**

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

**Commission Business** will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

## Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

**Framed Looking Glasses.**

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

**FANCY CHAIRS,**

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

***CABINET FURNITURE,***

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do. Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

*December* 30. 65tf.

## Grocery & Commission Store.

## WILLKINGS & CO.

*Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,*

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

*October* 14, 1834. 6*tf.*

## *MILL IRONS &c.*

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

**Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,**

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

**25,000 Choice Havanna Segars**

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*October* 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

## FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
Do 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c. &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bancroft's do., Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece. &c &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Musheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Farriers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Friend; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c. &c.
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

***SCHOOL BOOKS.***

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from 1 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.

*Fayetville. Oct.* 20

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

## PILLS,

*Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

*August* 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

## To Hire

UNTIL the first of January next, a BLACK WOMAN of middle age, and of good qualifications Apply at this Office.

*February* 16, 1835. 24-tf.

## NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jameison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

Feb. 9, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

*February* 16, 1835. 24-tf.

## LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

*January* 26, 1835. 21-tf.

PROSPECTUS OF

## THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted. Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

*Terms*—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

*Advertisements* not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion.

*Communications* addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

## *Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.*

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

*January* 12, 1835. 19-tf.

## Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

*—IN STORE—*

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

*January* 12, 1835. 19tf.

## GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

*September* 23, 1834. 3tf. H. H.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

*Fayetteville, North Carolina*

*October* 23, 1834. 8tf.

## NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

## Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

*Feb.* 9, 1835. 23-tf.

## PLANTER'S HOTEL.

***Fayetteville N. Carolina.***

**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

*October* 14, 1834. 6-f.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER

*Fayetteville, October,* 1834. 8tf.

## New Goods,

**JEREMIAH KYLE**

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Cape Fear, Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

WHOLESALE

## DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE Establishment,

*Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

**200 PACKAGES,**

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

***Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,***

**Hardware & Cutlery,**

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

*Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,*
*Children and Misses ditto,*
*Shoe Bindings,*
*Hatter's Trimmings,*
*Saddlery of all descriptions,*
*Foolscap & Letter Paper,*
*Men's black and drab fur Hats,*
*Fur Caps,*
*Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.*

Which makes their stock extensive, and in general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON

*October* 21, 1834. 7-tf.

## JOSEPH HOSTLER, (BARBER,)

*Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.*

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

**Fancy and Seasonable Articles**

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new.
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Water
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

*October* 13, 1834. 6tf.

## GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON

*October* 28, 1834. 8tf.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,

Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN

December 15, 1834. 15tf

## FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL the following gentlemen were elected to fill offices for the ensuing year:—The Rev'd James B. Buxton, President; Charles P Mallett, James D. Henry, John H. Hall, Thomas C Bla... Charles T. Haigh, John W. Wright, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Miss Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission to which, application may be made to Mr. Thos C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-tf

## Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

*January* 12, 1835. 19-tf